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- (1) The Administrator will determine, based upon information supplied by the importer, whether the flock or herd from which the animals are to be imported participates in a program in the country of origin that is equivalent to the Voluntary Scrapie Flock Certification Program, and if so, at what level the source flock or herd should be classified.
- (2) In order for the Administrator to make a determination, the importer must supply the following information with the application for an import permit no less than 1 month prior to the anticipated date of importation:
- (i) The name, title, and address of a knowledgeable official in the veterinary services of the region of origin;
- (ii) The details of scrapic control programs in the region of origin, including information on disease surveillance and border control activities and the length of time such activities have been in effect;
- (iii) Any available information concerning additions, within the 5 years immediately preceding shipment to the United States, to the flock or herd from which the sheep and goats will be imported:
- (iv) Any available data concerning disease incidence, within the 5 years immediately preceding shipment to the United States, in the flock or herd from which the sheep or goats are to be imported, including, but not limited to, the results of diagnostic tests, especially histopathology tests, conducted on any animals in the flock or herd;
- (v) Information concerning the health, within the 5 years immediately preceding shipment to the United States, of other ruminants, flocks, and herds with which the imported sheep and goats, and with which animals in the sheep or goats' flock or herd might have had physical contact, and a description of the type and frequency of such physical contact; and
- (vi) Any other information requested by the Administrator in specific cases as needed to make a determination.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0040 and 0579-0101)

[61 FR 17240, Apr. 19, 1996. Redesignated and amended at 62 FR 56012, 56019, Oct. 28, 1997]

§ 93.436 Ruminants from regions of minimal risk for BSE.

The importation of ruminants from regions listed in §94.18(a)(3) of this subchapter is prohibited, unless the conditions of this section and any other applicable conditions of this part are met. Once the ruminants are imported, if they do not meet the conditions of this section, they must be disposed of as the Administrator may direct.

- (a) Bovines for immediate slaughter. Bovines from a region listed in §94.18(a)(3) of this subchapter may be imported for immediate slaughter under the following conditions:
- (1) The bovines must have been born on or after a date determined by APHIS to be the date of effective enforcement of a ruminant-to-ruminant feed ban in the region of export. For bovines imported from Canada, that date is March 1, 1999.
- (2) Before the animal's arrival at the port of entry into the United States, each bovine imported into the United States from a BSE minimal-risk region must be officially identified with unique individual identification that is traceable to the premises of origin of the animal. No person may alter, deface, remove, or otherwise tamper with the official identification while the animal is in the United States or moving into or through the United States, except that the identification may be removed at slaughter:
- (3) The bovines must be accompanied by a certificate issued in accordance with §93.405 that states, in addition to the statements required by §93.405, that the conditions of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section have been met:
- (4) The bovines must be imported only through a port of entry listed in §93.403(b) or as provided for in §93.403(f). The bovines shall be inspected at the port of entry and otherwise handled in accordance with §93.408:
- (5) The bovines must be moved directly from the port of entry to a recognized slaughtering establishment. Bovines imported from Canada must be moved to the slaughtering establishment in conveyances that are sealed with seals of the U.S. Government at the port of entry. The seals may be

broken only at the recognized slaughtering establishment by an authorized USDA representative; and

- (6) The bovines must be accompanied from the port of entry to the recognized slaughtering establishment by APHIS Form VS 17–33.
- (b) Bovines for other than immediate slaughter. Bovines from a region listed in §94.18(a)(3) of this subchapter may be imported for other than immediate slaughter under the following conditions:
- (1) The bovines must have been born on or after a date determined by APHIS to be the date of effective enforcement of a ruminant-to-ruminant feed ban in the region of export. For bovines imported from Canada, that date is March 1, 1999.
- (2) The bovines must be permanently and humanely identified before arrival at the port of entry with a distinct and legible mark identifying the exporting country. Acceptable means of permanent identification include the following:
- (i) A mark properly applied with a freeze brand, hot iron, or other method, and easily visible on the live animal and on the carcass before skinning. Such a mark must be not less than 2 inches nor more than 3 inches high, and must be applied to each animal's right hip, high on the tail-head (over the junction of the sacral and first cocygeal vertebrae). Bovines exported from Canada so marked must be marked with "CAN":
- (ii) A tattoo with letters identifying the exporting country must be applied to the inside of one ear of the animal. For bovines exported from Canada, the tattoo must read "CAN";
- (iii) Other means of permanent identification upon request if deemed adequate by the Administrator to humanely identify the animal in a distinct and legible way as having been imported from the BSE minimal-risk exporting region.
- (3) Before the animal's arrival at the port of entry into the United States, each bovine imported into the United States from a BSE minimal-risk region must be officially identified with unique individual identification that is traceable to the premises of origin of the animal. No person may alter, de-

- face, remove, or otherwise tamper with the official identification while the animal is in the United States or moving into or through the United States, except that the identification may be removed at slaughter:
- (4) The bovines must be accompanied by a certificate issued in accordance with §93.405 that states, in addition to the statements required by §93.405, that the conditions of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section have been met; and
- (5) The bovines must be imported only through a port of entry listed in §93.403(b) or as provided for in §93.403(f).
- (c) Sheep and goats for immediate slaughter. Sheep and goats from a region listed in §94.18(a)(3) of this subchapter may be imported for immediate slaughter under the conditions set forth in this subpart for such sheep and goats. The conditions for the importation of sheep and goats from Canada for immediate slaughter are set forth in §§93.405 and 93.419.
- (d) Sheep and goats for feeding. Sheep and goats from a region listed in §94.18(a)(3) of this subchapter may be imported for other than immediate slaughter under the conditions set forth in this subpart for such sheep and goats. The conditions for the importation of sheep and goats from Canada for other than immediate slaughter are set forth in §§93.405 and 93.419.
- (e) Cervids. There are no BSE-related restrictions on the importation of cervids from a region listed in §94.18(a)(3) of this subchapter.
- (f) Camelids. There are no BSE-related restrictions on the importation of camelids from a region listed in §94.18(a)(3) of this subchapter.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0234)

[70 FR 548, Jan. 4, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 71217, Nov. 28, 2005; 71 FR 12997, Mar. 14, 2006; 72 FR 53377, Sept. 18, 2007; 73 FR 3384, Jan. 18, 2008

Subpart E—Swine

§ 93.500 Definitions.

Wherever in this subpart the following terms are used, unless the context otherwise requires, they shall be construed, respectively, to mean: